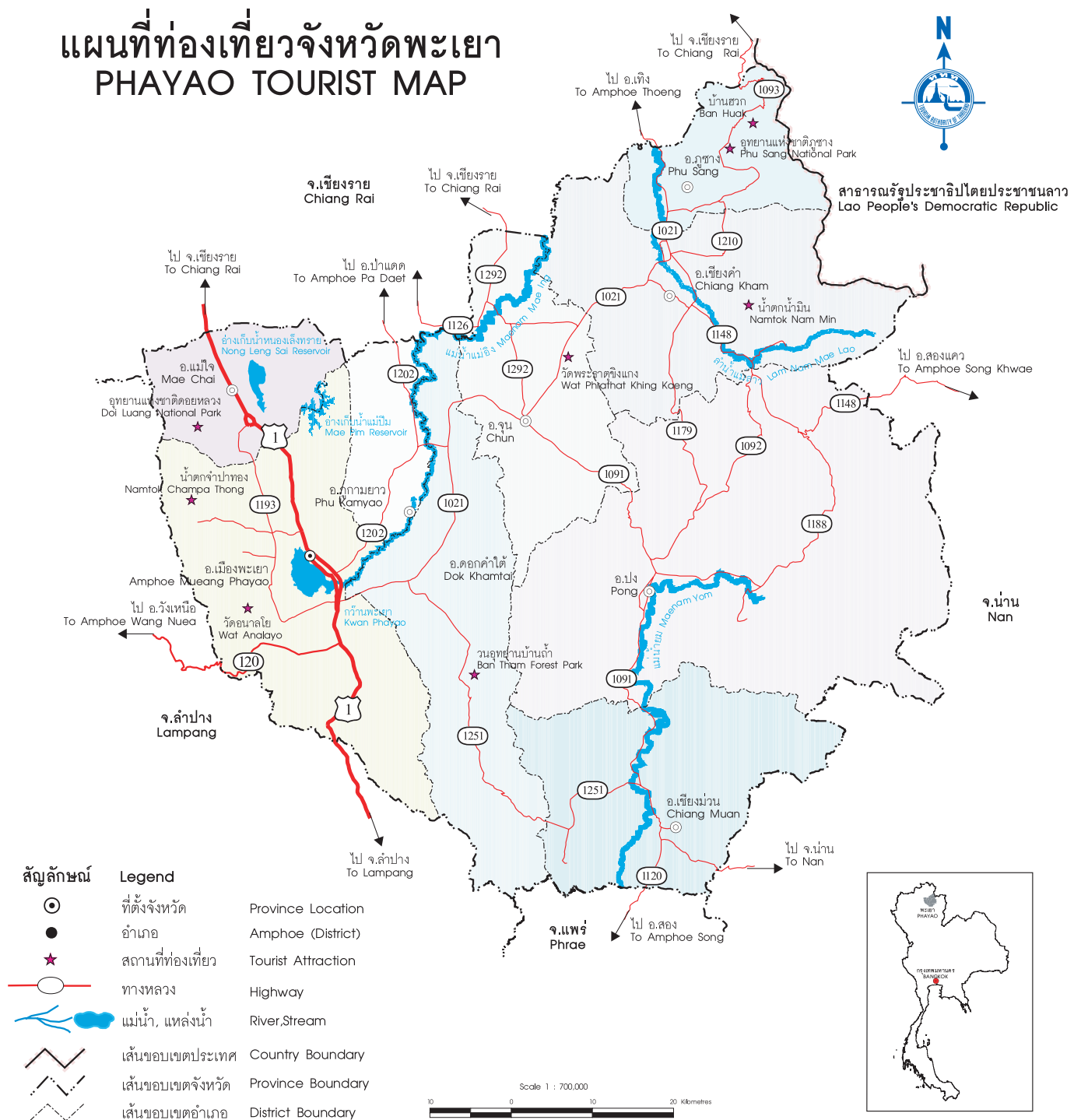


แผนที่ท่องเที่ยวจังหวัดพะเยา PHAYAO TOURIST MAP



Information by: TAT Chiang Rai Office

Tourist Information Division (Tel. 0 2250 5500 ext. 2141-5)

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Kwan Phayao



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Phayao Agency Tour (พะเยาเอเจนซีทัวร์) 44/4 Don Sanam Rd., Tel. 0 5448 4083

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Provincial Centre of Tourism, Sports and Recreation, Phayao

Tel: 0 5443 1830



โรงแรม Hotel

- พะเยาโฮเต็ล Phayao Hotel
- เฟรนด์ เฮ้าส์ Friend House
- บัวร์รีสอร์ท Bua Resort
- บังกะโลวังทอง 89
Wang Thong 89 Bungalow
- โรงแรมสวนสน Suan Son Hotel
- ศิริพันธ์บังกาโล Siriphan Bungalow
- โรงแรมวัฒนา Wattana Hotel
- โรงแรมธารทอง Than Thong Hotel

วัด Temple (Wat)

- วัดพระธาตุจอมทอง
Wat Phrathat Chom Thong
- วัดศรีโคมคำ Wat Si Khom Kham
- วัดไชยวาวาส Wat Chai Wa Wat

วัดหลวงราชสันฐาน Wat Luang Ratsanthan

- วัดศรีอุโมงคำ Wat Si Umong Kham
- วัดราชคฤห์ Wat Ratchakhrue
- วัดลี Wat Li
- วัดศรีจอมเรือง Wat Si Chom Rueang
- วัดศรีจอมเมือง Wat Si Chom Mueang

โรงพยาบาล Hospital

- โรงพยาบาลจังหวัดพะเยา Phayao Hospital
- โรงพยาบาลพะเยาราม Phayao Ram Hospital

ตลาด Market

- ตลาดได้อู๋ Night Food & Fruit Stalls
- ตลาดสดเทศบาล Municipal Market

สถานที่สำคัญ Places

- ค่ายพญาเง้าเมือง Khai Phaya Ngam Mueang

- สถานีตำรวจภูธรจังหวัดพะเยา
Phayao Provincial Police Station
- ศาลจังหวัดพะเยา Phayao Law Court
- มหาวิทยาลัยสงฆ์ Priest University
- สถานีตำรวจภูธรอำเภอเมืองพะเยา
Amphoe Mueang Phayao Police Station
- สำนักงานเทศบาลเมืองพะเยา
Phayao Municipal Office

★ แหล่งท่องเที่ยว Tourist Attraction

- หอวัฒนธรรมนิทัศน์วัดศรีโคมคำ
Wat Si Khom Kham Cultural Home Centre
- อนุสาวรีย์พ่อขุนงำเมือง
Pho Khun Ngam Mueang Monument
- สวนสาธารณะสมเด็จพระเจ้า Somdet Ya Park
- บริเวณบ้านเรือนเก่า Old Community Area
- ศาลหลักเมือง City Pillar Shrine



Kwan Phayao

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Kwan Phayao

Phayao

Phayao or Mueang Phu Kamyao was once a town in the Lanna Thai Kingdom. “Phu Kamyao” or “Phayao” means the Doi Yao or Long Mountain Village, which was established in 1095 by Phokhun Si Chom Tham, a king of the Lua Changkharat Dynasty of the Hiranyanakhon Ngoenyang Chiang Saen. The town was in the most prosperous period during Phokhun Ngam Mueang’s reign. Later, there were changes in its administration in accordance with the influences of various empires that had ruled over this land. Until the Rattanakosin Period, the name “Phayao” was changed into Phayao and became a part of Chiang Rai province. On 28 August, 1977, it was acclaimed the 72nd province of Thailand.

Phayao is a province that tourists usually overlook and rather pass to travel to Chiang Rai. In fact, Phayao also possesses a variety of beautiful and well-known tourist attractions, especially the perfect condition of forests. They are shady with large trees covering the province’s area. Although there was deforestation in the past, forests have recovered as time has passed. Kwan Phayao is a viewpoint spot to admire the nice sunset during dusk. Famous fruit of the province with a sweet taste comparable to those of other places is lychee which usually comes out during May. Handicrafts made of water hyacinth in modern designs well reflect the craftsmen’s skills of Ban San Muang. Moreover, there are many national parks with a variety of tourist attractions awaiting for tourists to come and experience. For example, Doi Phu Nang National Park is a habitat of the largest numbers of peacocks in the North, while the 33°C waterfall is located at Phu Sang National Park.

Phayao covers an area of approximately 6,353 square kilometres. Administratively, it is divided into 9 districts including Amphoe Mueang Phayao, Amphoe Chun, Amphoe Chiang Kham, Amphoe Chiang Muan, Amphoe Dok Khamtai, Amphoe Mae Chai, Amphoe Pong, Amphoe Phu Sang, and Amphoe Phu Kamyao.

Boundary

North: Amphoe Phan, Amphoe Pa Dad, and Amphoe Thoeng in Chiang Rai.

East: Sayaboury province in the Lao People’s Democratic Republic and Amphoe Ban Luang, Amphoe Tha Wang Pha, Amphoe Song Khwae, and Amphoe Mueang Nan in Nan.

- South:** Amphoe Ngao in Lampang and Amphoe Song in Phrae.
- West:** Amphoe Wang Nuea in Lampang and Amphoe Wiang Pa Pao in Chiang Rai.

Transportation

By car

Many routes can be taken as follows:

Route 1 Take Highway No. 32, Asia Highway, passing Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Ang Thong, Sing Buri, and Nakhon Sawan Provinces. Go into Highway No. 1 in Nakhon Sawan, passing Amphoe Khlong Khlung in Kamphaeng Phet and Tak Provinces. Pass Amphoe Thoen, Amphoe Sop Prap, and Amphoe Ngao in Lampang Province. Enter Amphoe Mueang Phayao. The total distance is 755 kilometres.

Route 2 Take Highway No. 32, Asia Highway, passing Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Ang Thong, Sing Buri, and Nakhon Sawan Provinces. Turn right into Highway No. 117 until reaching Phitsanulok and turn left into Highway No. 12 to Sukhothai. Turn right along Highway No. 101, passing Amphoe Den Chai in Phrae Province and turn left into Highway No. 103, passing Amphoe Rong Kwang. Take Highway No. 1, passing Amphoe Ngao into Amphoe Mueang Phayao. The total distance is 782 kilometres.

Route 3 This travel route can be conducted in a circle by taking the route of Bangkok-Nakhon Sawan-Phitsanulok-Sukhthai-Si Satchanalai-Den Chai-Phrae-Rong Kwang-Phayao, a total distance of 782 kilometres. The return trip is by taking the route of Phayao-Chiang Rai-Mae Suai-Wiang Pa Pao-Doi Saket-Chiang Mai-Lampang-Tak-Bangkok, a total distance of 966 kilometres or taking approximately 9 hours.

By bus

The Transport Company Limited provides both ordinary and air-conditioned bus services, leaving the Northern Bus Terminal on Kamphaeng Phet 2 Road. For further information, please contact Tel. 1490 or www.transport.co.th or the private-run Siam First Tour, Tel. 0 2954 3601, Sombat Tour, Tel. 0 2936 2495-8, www.sombattour.com the Transport Company Limited (Phayao Office), Tel. 0 5443 1363.

From Chiang Mai, there are both ordinary and air-conditioned buses to and from Phayao everyday. For further information, please contact the Chiang Mai Arcade Bus Terminal on the Super

Highway Road, Tel. 0 5324 2664

By train

From Hua Lamphong Railway Station, a train can be taken to Lampang or Chiang Mai Railway Station and continue by bus to Phayao. For further information, please contact the State Railway of Thailand, Tel. 1690 or www.railway.co.th.

By plane

There is no direct flight to Phayao; therefore, the route of Bangkok-Chiang Rai has to be taken and continued by taking a rental car to Phayao. Please contact the following numbers for flight information:

Thai Airways International	Tel. 0 2356 1111 or www.thaiairways.com
Thai Air Asia	Tel. 0 2515 9999 www.airasia.com
Orient Thai Airlines	Tel. 1126 or www.fly12go.com

Distances from Amphoe Mueang Phayao to other districts.

Amphoe Dok Khamtai	15 km.
Amphoe Mae Chai	24 km.
Amphoe Chun	48 km.
Amphoe Chiang Kham	76 km.
Amphoe Pong	79 km.
Amphoe Chiang Muan	117 km.

Distances from Amphoe Mueang Phayao to nearby provinces.

Chiang Rai	94 km.
Amphoe Mae Sai (Chiang Rai)	156 km.
Lampang	131 km.
Chiang Mai	222 km.

Attractions

Amphoe Mueang Phayao

Phokhun Ngam Mueang Monument (อนุสาวรีย์พ่อขุนงำเมือง) is located at the Mueang Phayao Municipality Public Park (Suan Somdet Ya 90) in front of Kwan Phayao. Phokhun Ngam Mueang was the 9th king of Phu Kamyao Town during the very prosperous



Phokhun Ngam Mueang Monument

period of 1258-1298. The king drank the oath of friendship water together with Phokhun Mengrai of Chiang Mai Kingdom and Phokhun Ramkhamhaeng of Sukhothai Kingdom. The three kings conducted this oath-taking ceremony by the Ing River, within the compound of the Phayao Fresh-water Fishing Station nowadays. Phokhun Ngam Mueang has been known as a person with great might. It has been told that anywhere he went to, “the sunlight was not hot, while the rain did not fall. When he wanted

the sun to come out, it became shiny, but when he wanted the sunlight to disappear, the cloud came to obstruct it”. Therefore, he was called “Ngam Mueang”. On 5 March of every year, a ceremony will be conducted to worship Phokhun Ngam Mueang.

Kwan Phayao (กว๊านพะเยา) Kwan means a large swamp or lake. It is also a local Lanna dialect used only in Phayao. Kwan Phayao is a large swamp in a nearly-half-circle-moon shape, whose northeastern part is indented. It was caused by the collapse of the earth’s crust 70 million years ago. Hugging Doi Mae Chai which is a high and long mountain range, Kwan Phayao is a gathering venue of 18 brooks. Later, in 1935, the Department of Fisheries established the Phayao Fresh-water Fishery Station at the origin of the Ing River. When the dam was constructed, it became a large swamp with an average depth of 1.5 metres. Kwan Phayao is the most important source of water in the province and the most significant fresh-water fishery venue of the upper northern region. Moreover, it is a tourist attraction of Phayao Province, covering an area of 12,831 rai and a habitat of various kinds of fish such as Pla Krai-spotted featherback, Pla Sawai-striped catfish, Pla Thepho-black ear catfish, Pla Chin-Scobbranch catfish, Pla Nai-carp, and Pla Nin-Nile tilapia, the famous species of Phayao. The surrounding atmosphere is shady, where the view of the beautiful and complex undulating mountain range can be seen. On the bank of Kwan Phayao stand various restaurants within the public park, suitable for sitting and relaxing during the late afternoon, as well as, admiring the magnificent view of sunset.

Ban Rong Hai Ancient Site (โบราณสถานบ้านร่องไฮ) is a large ancient settlement by Kwan Phayao, while some of its remains are located underwater of Kwan Phayao. From the evidence of the sandstone Buddha images and fragments of an inscription discovered, it is assumed to age around 500 years. This community is also a place where the local intellect, lifestyles, and relationship with Kwan Phayao have been passed on until the present time.

Phra Tamnak Kwan Phayao and Phayao Fresh-water Fishery Station (พระตำหนักกว๊านพะเยา และ ศูนย์วิจัยและพัฒนาประมงน้ำจืดพะเยา) are situated on Phahon Yothin Road, on the milestone Km. 734-735, Wiang Sub-district. The royal residence is a venue of display on the royal activities of Somdej Phra Srinarindra Boromarajonani-the late Princess Mother-when she

stayed and worked in Phayao. The station is a breeding venue of fresh-water fish. It is also the first place in the world where there was a demonstration of the breeding process of the giant catfish raised in a soil pond. The giant catfish is the biggest fresh-water fish without scales in the world. A fully grown one is 3 metres long with a weight of 250 kilogrammes, residing in the Mekong River. Moreover, it is a breeding place of other species of fish such as Pla Nin-Nile tilapia, Pla Taphian Khao-silver carp, and Pla Yisok Thet-rohu, with an aim to distribute them to local farmers. Within the museum exhibits a variety of beautiful and rare species of fish. It is open daily from 8.30 a.m.-12.00 a.m. and 1.00 p.m.-4.30 p.m. Moreover, there are other activities for tourists to experience such as a boat trip to admire the scenery of Kwan Phayao, petanque competition, a relaxation zone, and restaurants offering food that is cooked with fish from Kwan Phayao. For further information, please contact Tel. 0 5443 1251.

Wat Si Khom Kham (วัดศรีโคมคำ) is a temple located in the centre of Mueang Phayao by Kwan Phayao. It is a 3rd class royal temple and selected model of a developed one. Local people call it “Wat Phrachao Ton Luang”, after the largest Buddha image in the Chiang Saen style of art in the Lanna Thai Kingdom. It is a Buddha image with a lap width of 14 metres and height of 16 metres, and was cast during 1491-1524. Phrachao Ton Luang or Phrachao Ong Luang is not only a signature Buddha image of Phayao, but also one of the Lanna Thai Kingdom. During Visakha Puja Day of every year, there is a ceremony to pay respect to Phrachao Ton Luang, called “The Ceremony to Pay Respect to Phrachao Ong Luang in the 8th Northern Lunar Month”. Moreover, within the compound of the temple stands an ubosot in the water by the bank of Kwan Phayao, where there are mural paintings in elaborate designs by Achan Angkarn Kalayaanapong, a National Artist of Thailand.

Ho Watthanatham Nithat (หอวัฒนธรรมนันทน์) is located near Wat Si Khom Kham. It is a building in the applied Lanna style of art using modern technology. The museum is beautifully decorated with a variety of displays of artefacts, pottery aged more than 500 years, golden umbrella aged more than 500 years, fossils of the elephant with 4 tusks aged 15 million years, significant document on the history of Phayao Province, literature and local intellect, cultures, traditions, and lifestyles of the people of Phayao. It is open daily from 8.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m. The description is in 4

languages; namely, Thai, English, Mandarin, and Japanese. Admission fee is 40 Baht per person. Contact Tel. 0 5441 0058-9.

Wat Phrathat Chom Thong (วัดพระธาตุจอมทอง) is located at the summit of Doi Chom Thong, opposite Wat Si Khom Kham, 3 kilometres from Amphoe Mueang Phayao. It is one of the ancient monuments of Phayao Province. There is a path up to the chedi of Phrathat Chom Thong. Surrounded by forests, the compound is an arboretum, where the scenery of Amphoe Mueang Phayao and Kwan Phayao can be viewed.

Wat Phrathat Chom Thong





Wat Analayo Thipphayaram

Wat Analayo Thipphayaram (วัดอนาลโยทิพยาราม) is situated on Doi Butsarakhom, Ban San Pa Muang, Mu 6, San Pa Muang Sub-district, 20 kilometres from the centre of the province in the north along the Highway No. 1 Phayao-Chiang Rai route. At Km. 743, proceed for approximately 7 kilometres and turn left into Highway 1127-1193 for 9 kilometres. Within the compound of the temple is enshrined a beautiful Buddha image in the Sukhothai style of art, as well as, other images in various postures such as the reclining, walking, seated and protected by a seven-headed Naga one. They were deliberately cast. The Rattana Chedi is in the Indian Bodhi Gaya style of art. There is also a Chinese pavilion housing Kuan Yin Bodhisattva, a Buddha image hall where a golden replica of the Emerald Buddha image is enshrined, as well as those made of topaz, silver, gold, and gold-silver-copper alloy. From the summit of the mountain, the atmosphere of Kwan Phayao and Mueang Phayao can be clearly admired. There are both steps and a path for vehicles up to the top. Contact Tel. 0 5448 2226.

Wat Si Umong Kham (วัดศรีอุโมงค์คำ) is on Tha Kwan Road. Within the compound of the temple stands a chedi constructed during the Chiang Saen Era and is still in a very perfect condition. This temple is an enshrining venue of another signature Buddha



Wat Si Umong Kham

image of Phayao Province called “Luangpho Ngam Mueang Rueang Rit” or locally called “Phrachao Lan Tue”, which is considered as one of the most beautiful images of the Lanna Thai Kingdom.

Wat Li (วัดลี) is located at Ban Lai Ing, near the 3rd Municipality School, Wiang Sub-district. It is an ancient and significant temple of Phayao constructed in 1495 to be presented to Phrachao Yot Chiang Rai, the king of Chiang Mai Town. Li is its original name. It is an ancient northern Thai dialect, meaning Kat or Talat or market. Therefore, it means a temple in the area of the market community. Within the compound of the temple, there are important ancient remains; namely, Phrathat Wat Li, and many artefacts of the Phayao Kingdom, especially the sandstone Buddha images. Moreover, there is a museum collecting various artefacts.

Jewellery Centre (ศูนย์อุตสาหกรรมอัญมณี) is situated at 140 Mu 6, Ban Mai, Mae Ka Sub-district, on Phahon Yothin Road at Km. 723, 14 kilometres from the centre of town. It was established as an occupational training centre for the jewellery and accessories making process for the youth and the general public in Phayao and nearby provinces. Moreover, it provides information on the jewellery industry, receives educational trips to witness the gem polishing process, silverware making, as well as, displays and



offers jewellery, accessories, handicrafts, OTOP products and quality products of Phayao. For further information, please contact Tel. 0 5446 6071-3 or Fax. 0 5446 6069. It is open from Monday to Friday from 8.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m.

Doi Luang National Park (อุทยานแห่งชาติดอยหลวง) covers an area of 3 provinces; namely, Phayao, Chiang Rai, and Lampang, or a total area of 731,250 rai. It was acclaimed a national park on 16 April, 1990. Geographically, it is a high undulating mountain range and a forest where the original source of the rivers to Kwan Phayao, the Wang River, and the Lao River is located. Generally, the forests in the national park are mixed deciduous forest, moist evergreen forest and deciduous dipterocarp forest. It is a habitat of various kinds of animals such as serows, deer, barking deer, wild boars, monkeys, langurs, gibbons, mouse deer, Asiatic wild dogs, red junglefowls, pheasants, and more than 150 species of birds. The Office of the National Park is located in Amphoe Phan, in Chiang Rai. This park comprises many waterfalls such as Namtok Pu Kaeng in Amphoe Phan, Chiang Rai, Namtok Wang Kaeo in Amphoe Wang Nuea, Lampang, and Namtok Champa Thong in Amphoe Mueang, Phayao.

Interesting Attractions are as follows:

Namtok Champa Thong (น้ำตกจำปาทอง) is located in Amphoe Mueang Phayao. It is a very steep waterfall flowing down into tiers similar to an elephant's ivory, or head. The water is crystal clear and suitable for swimming. There are large and shady trees around the area of the waterfall, as well as, a large terrace for sitting and relaxation. The nature study route is 2,200 metres. Tourists can take this route by themselves because directional signs are standing along the way. The total walking trip takes around 2 hours. For those who would like to stay overnight, there is a camping area provided, but they have to bring their own tent.

To get there: Namtok Champa Thong is 23 kilometres from Phayao Province along the Highway 1, Phayao-Chiang Rai Route. At Km. 7, turn left along Highway 1127 and go further for 16 kilometres.

Doi Nok (ดอยหนอง) is the summit of Doi Luang where a 360° panorama can be seen, especially Kwan Phayao and Amphoe Mueang Phayao. Visitors have to stay overnight to get to Doi Nok. Camping can be done on the mountain.

Pang Pu Lo Village (หมู่บ้านปางปู่เลี้ยว) is at Mu 13, Si Thoi Sub-district within the Doi Luang National Park, 13 kilometres from Mae Chai District. Pass the Tha Nam Ranger Station of Doi Luang National Park for 8 kilometres. It is a village of the Yao hilltribe people. The Phayao Hilltribe Welfare and Development Centre has promoted this village to be an agro-tourism attraction. The major occupation of the locals is planting lychee orchards and producing products of vetiver grass as a supplementary occupation. The village is on a steep area where the surroundings of Mae Chai District can be admired. This village is a pass to Pha Daeng Village, located 5 kilometres away and Pa Miang Village of the Lisu hilltribe, located 8 kilometres away. At these villages, Japanese apricot and coffee beans are planted.

The National Park provides accommodation, a camping area and a welfare shop for tourists. For further information, please contact the Phayao Tourism and Sports Centre, Tel. 0 5343 1830 or Tel. 0 2562 0760 or www.dnp.go.th.

To get there: Take Phahon Yothin Road, routing Phayao-Chiang Rai, which is 39 kilometres from Amphoe Mueang Phayao. At Km. 773, there is an intersection at Ban Pu Kaeng, turn left and enter for 9 kilometres or take a public bus, routing Chiang Rai-Phayao to Pu Kaeng Village and continue with the motorcycle service to the Office of the National Park.

Amphoe Dok Khamtai

The name “Dok Khamtai” is derived from a kind of bush which is the sweet acacia whose leaves are feathery and pinnate, while its flowers are in golden-yellow puffballs with a delicate fragrance. The flowers will be beautifully in bloom during August-January.

Huai Chomphu Reservoir-Pha Thewada (อ่างเก็บน้ำห้วยชมภู-ผาเทวดา) is located in San Khong Sub-district, 23 kilometres from Amphoe Mueang Phayao and approximately 8 kilometres from Dok Kham Tai District. It is usually a long-distant and adventure route due to its geography as a steep mountain stretching from the north to the south. Along the way, 3 kinds of forests can be seen; namely, deciduous dipterocarp forest, mixed deciduous forest and dry evergreen forest. Moreover, the safe agricultural lifestyle at Ban Cham Kai, Namtok Huai Chomphu, Namtok Tat Hua Chang, as well as, small and big caves are found along the

Pha Thewada mountain range. Visitors have to walk for 3 kilometres to get there. The total duration for travelling is 2 days and 1 night with many kinds of supplementary activities such as abseiling from the Thewada cliff with various heights of 25, 50 and 110 metres. Moreover, during winter from November to February, there are sunflower fields in bloom as far as the eyes can see, as well as an inspection of the peacocks in nature. There is also a camping area for tourists. For further information, please contact the San Khong Sub-district Administration Organisation, Tel. 0 5441 9107 or the Wiang Lo Wildlife Sanctuary, Tel./Fax. 0 5442 1557.

To get there: From Amphoe Mueang Phayao, pass the Mae Tam intersection along Highway No. 1021 and pass the Dok Kham Tai District Office for 2 kilometres, turn right at the crossroad into Ban Cham Kai. Go straight on for 9 kilometres to the agro-tourist centre of San Khong Sub-district.

Amphoe Chun

Wiang Lo Ancient Town (โบราณสถานเวียงลอ) is in Lo Sub-district, 17 kilometres from Chun District along Highway 1021. At Ban Huai Ngio, there is a 12-kilometres dirt road to Ban Nam Chun. Wiang Lo is a large ancient town aged around 500-600 years in accordance with a stone inscription and sandstone Buddha images excavated within Wiang Lo. Moreover, inside the moat

Wiang Lo Ancient Town





Wat Phrathat Khing Kaeng

and city wall, there have been discoveries of approximately 10 ancient sites, as well as, 40 ones outside the city moat. The important ones are various abandoned temples. One of the ancient Phrathats and temples is Wat Si Ping Mueang near Wiang Lo where the Chun River flows into the Ing River. This location is; therefore, called “Sop Ing”.

Wat Phrathat Khing Kaeng (วัดพระธาตุขิงแกง) is 10 kilometres from Chun District along Highway 1021. Turn right and walk for 300 metres. The temple is located on the That Khing Kaeng mound, where the view of Khing Kaeng Village can be clearly seen. The Phrathat is in the Lanna style, similar to Phrathat Sop Waen in Chiang Kham District, but bigger in size.

Wiang Lo Wildlife Sanctuary (เขตรักษาพันธุ์สัตว์ป่าเวียงลอ) is located 5 kilometres from Chun District along the Highway 1021 and 60 kilometres from Mueang Phayao, covering an area of 231,875 rai in Chun District, Dok Khamtai District, Pong District and Chiang Kham District. It is an original source of 2 significant rivers; namely, the Yom and the Ing Rivers. It is full of deciduous dipterocarp forest, mixed deciduous forest, and hill evergreen forest. On both big and small mountain ranges, there are various kinds of wildlife such as Southern serows, brow-antlered deer, green peafowls, Asiatic black bears, Sambar deer, etc. Moreover, it is a habitat of migratory birds in winter during December-May. Major tourism activities are camping, cruising, trekking, and cliff climbing. For further information, please contact the Wiang Lo Wildlife Sanctuary at P.O. Box 6, Chun District, Phayao 56150, Tel./Fax 0 5442 1557.

Amphoe Chiang Kham

Wat Phrachao Nang Din (วัดพระเจ้านั่งดิน) is at 45 Mu 7, Wiang Sub-district, 4 kilometres from Mueang District along Highway No. 1148. The main Buddha image of this temple is different from those of other temples because there is no Chukkachi base supporting the image. In fact, local people once constructed the base and were about to take the image to be enshrined on it. However, the image could not be lifted. Therefore, the image has been continuously called “Phrachao Nang Din” the image seated on the ground. According to legend, this image was cast since the Lord Buddha was still alive. Therefore, the image might be aged more than 2,500 years.

2324 Sacrificial Monument (อนุสรณ์ผู้เสียสละ พทพ. 2324) is located 2 kilometres from Mueang Chiang Kham District along Highway 1021. It was constructed to commemorate the heroic deeds of the civilians, policemen and soldiers who sacrificed their lives in the fights to protect the sovereignty of the country at the frontiers in Phayao and Chiang Rai Provinces. Moreover, it is also a museum exhibiting photos, dioramas and military weapons,

which were once used in those fights. It is open during official hours.

Wat Phrathat Sop Waen (วัดพระธาตุสบแวน) is 4 kilometres from the District Administration Office. It is an enshrining venue of a very ancient Phrathat Chedi, expected to age around 800 years. The Chedi contains the hair and chin relics of the Lord Buddha. It has been renovated for many times, but has still maintained its Lanna Thai art style. Within the temple's compound are the Thai Lue Fabric Weaving Centre, examples of the Thai Lue houses, and the most beautiful canopy of a rain tree-Samanea saman-in Thailand.

Wat Nantaram (วัดนันทาราม) is at Mu 13, Ban Don Chai, Yuan Sub-district, near the Chiang Kham Municipality Market. There is no evidence of its construction period. It is a Burmese-style temple. The whole wihan was constructed of teakwood, with delicate fretworks at various parts such as windows, gables and verandah. Inside the wihan is enshrined Phrachao Saen Saeo Buddha image, made of teakwood. There are also the Thai Yai style of chedi, the museum of antique bank notes, antique utensils, fabric in ancient design, and ancient paintings depicting each episode of the Great Birth Sermon. It is open from 8.00 a.m.-6.00 p.m. Contact the temple at Tel. 0 5445 1636.

Wat Nantaram



Wat Saen Mueang Ma

Wat Saen Mueang Ma (วัดแสนเมืองมา) is located at 113 Ban Mang, Mu 4, Yuan Sub-district. It was constructed during the reign of King Rama I in approximately 1808. The ruler of Nan during that time herded the Thai Yai people from Mueang Mang in Myanmar to Chiang Muan District and named this village “Ban Mang”. He persuaded the town people to construct a temple called “Wat Mang” whose name was later changed into “Wat Saen Mueang Ma”. The distinctive point of this temple is the roof of its wihan which is layered into many tiers. The roof was decorated with Chofa, in the shape of a swan or Naga holding a crystal ball in its mouth, as well as, an adornment of colourful low-relief fretwork. All the door panels were also carved from wood, while the entrance

to the wihan was made into three porticos. Each of them were created into the shape of 3 kinds of animals, believed to help protect the religion; namely, Naga, tiger, and lion or Simha. The sculptures of Naga were also decorated with the horns of deer, different from other Thai Lue temples. Moreover, inside are mural paintings depicting the lifestyles of the Thai Lue people and the main Buddha image in the Chiang Saen style of art. Within the compound of the temple is a museum hall which can be contacted at Tel. 0 5445 1399.

Thai Lue Cultural Centre (ศูนย์วัฒนธรรมไทลื้อ) is located at Wat Yuan. The Thai Lue people are peaceful, diligent, patient, and conservative in their culture and traditions such as costumes, housing style, culinary matters, etc. This centre has been established to display the pieces of arts and culture, especially the colourful and elaborately designed Thai Lue fabrics in various patterns such as Lai Dok Kho Khruea, Lai Dok Kho, Lai Ma and Lai Dok Tang, as well as, to professionally train the Thai Lue people.

Namtok Nam Min (น้ำตกน้ำมิน) is situated at Ban Nam Min, Mae Lao Sub-district. It is a small 1-tier limestone waterfall, dropping from a 15-metre cliff. The surrounding area of the waterfall is shady and the water is suitable for swimming.

Thai Lue Cultural Centre



To get there: From Chiang Kham District, take Highway No. 1148 and turn into Highway No. 1092 until reaching Ban Hae Intersection. Continue further for 3.5 kilometres to Namtok Nam Min. The waterfall can be accessed by car.

Amphoe Pong

Phu Langka Forest Park (วนอุทยานภูลังกา) is the only viewpoint spot to admire the sea of fog in Phayao Province, especially at the field of Dok Khlongkhlang - *Osbeckia stellata* Buch.-Ham. ex Ker Gawl.-which is usually in full bloom during July-December. It is located at Pha Chang Noi Sub-district with a height of 1,700 metres above sea level, covering an area of 7,800 rai. The Yao hilltribe call the summit of the mountain “Fin Cha Bo”, meaning an enshrining venue of angels. Its miracle has been told that on full moon days, there will be a white aura at the summit. The top of the mountain is very narrow and can contain less than 10 persons. Most of the area is hill evergreen forest with plenty of large trees, as well as, wild flowers and rare kinds of plants, such as *Wightia speciosissima*, *Colquhounia elegans*, *Dendrobium heterocarpum*, *Impatiens mengtzeana*, *Paris polyphylla* Smith, etc. It is a venue for the study of the original ecological system of the hill evergreen forest and the source of rivers along the nature study route where there are more than 100 species of fauna and a splendid sea of fog. Interesting sites in Phu Langka include Phu Langka Summit, Phu Nom Summit, Dok Khlongkhlang-Indian *Rhododendron*-Field, Namtok Phu Langka, Lan Hin Lan Pi-a million-year stone terrace, Hin Yaeng Fa, Pa Ko Boran, and legendary traces of the Communist Insurgents in the past. The forest park provides accommodation and camping areas for tourists. For further information, contact Tel.08 1883 0307. Other places of accommodation are the Pang Kha Royal Project, Tel. 0 5440 1032, Phu Langka Resort, Tel. 08 6191 0291, and Phu Langka Villa, Tel. 0 5441 9552.

To get there: From Phayao Province, take Highway No. 1021, passing Dok Khamtai District and Chun District until reaching Chiang Kham District. Then, change the route into Highway No. 1148. The total distance from Phayao Province to Phu Langka Forest Park is around 120 kilometres. A 4-wheel-drive vehicle should be used for as transportation.

From Chiang Rai Province, take Highway No. 1020, passing Thoeng District until reaching Chiang Kham District. Then, take

Highway No. 1148. The total distance is approximately 140 kilometres.

From Chiang Kham District, Phu Langka is 47 kilometres away. Take Highway No. 1148 for 20 kilometres until Song Khwae, turn left pass the Pang Kha Royal Project and proceed further for 22 kilometres to Phu Langka Forest Park. A 4-wheel-drive vehicle can be rented up to Phu Langka at the Chiang Kham Song Thaeo Queuing Spot. Contact Tel. 08 1883 0307 for further information.

Pang Kha Royal Project and Development Centre (ศูนย์พัฒนาโครงการหลวงปางคำ) is situated at Pang Kha Village, Pha Chang Noi Sub-district. The area of the centre comprises mountains and rises with a height of 1,000-1,300 metres above sea level. The demonstration plots are open for tourists to visit and study. The activity provided is a visit to the vegetable, flowering plants and fruit plants demonstration plots. The centre also provides accommodation, tents, and sleeping bags. Please contact Tel. 0 5440 1032 for further information.

To get there: The total distance from Chiang Mai Province is 285 kilometres. Take Highway 118 from Chiang Mai, passing Wiang Pa Pao District, Wang Nuea District, and Phayao Province into the Chiang Kham District – Nan Route. Then, turn left at Km. 90 and go straight on along the Ro Pho Cho Road for approximately 5 kilometres to the centre. The total travel time takes around 4½ hours.

Wat Phrathat Doi Yuak (วัดพระธาตุดอยยวาก) is located at Mu 6, Ban Nun, Pong Sub-district. It is an important place of worship of Pong District and a venue for containing the Lord Buddha's hair, and right eye socket bone relics. It is located 2 kilometres from Pong District.

Amphoe Chiang Muan

Wat Tha Fa Tai (วัดท่าฟ้าใต้) is at Mu 11, Ban Fa Si Thong, Sa Sub-district, on the Pong-Chiang Muan Route. It was constructed in 1768 by Khru Thammasena and Phothao Saen-atthi, the leaders of the Thai Lue people who immigrated from Xishuangbanna, People's Republic of China. The ubosot is low and made of bricks and cement. Its 3-tiered roof is covered with "Paen Klet" or the Thai Lue wooden shingles. The main Buddha image was engraved of Burma padauk wood in the subduing Mara posture, with a

width at its lap of 117.5 centimetres and a height of 227.5 centimetres. It was taken from Xishuangbanna and enshrined on a rectangular Chukkachi base with redented corners, presenting the Thai Lue style of art. The base was decorated with stucco reliefs of vines with black lacquer applied, as well as, covered with gold sheets and adorned with colourful mirrors. Moreover, there is a sermon pulpit whose characteristic is similar to a mondop or prasat with a square base with 20 redented corners, decorated with stucco reliefs of vines and various kinds of animals such as deer, elephants, horses, and peacocks. The distinctive characteristic is the reflecting floral designs inlaid with colourful mirrors. The wihan is low and reflects the Thai Lue style of art made of bricks and cement. Its 3-tiered roof is covered with wooden shingles. The 1st tier is a hip roof, covering the 4 sides of the wihan, while the 2nd and 3rd tiers are in the Prasat style with gables and eaves on the East and West.

Kaeng Luang Dinosaur Forest Park (วนอุทยานไดโนเสาร์แก่งหลวง) is at Mu 7, Ban Nong Klang, Ban Mang Sub-district. They are fossils of a Sauropod dinosaur, which is a large kind of herbivorous one with a long neck, long tail, and walking with 4 legs. The fossilized bones of the dinosaur discovered are at least 15 metres long, with a weight of more than 100 tonnes, and a height of more than 100 feet. It is estimated to have lived not less than 130 million years ago and is considered as a piece of world historical evidence. Moreover, the evolution of human beings can be traced from the fossils of an ape aged 15 million years. It can be considered as an origin of humankind.

Doi Phu Nang National Park (อุทยานแห่งชาติดอยภูนาง) is located in Dok Khamtai District, Pong District and Chiang Muan District, covering a total area of 462,775 rai. The park comprises undulating mountain ranges with dry evergreen forest, mixed deciduous forest, and deciduous dipterocarp forest. Moreover, there are various kinds of fauna such as soft-shelled turtles, monitor lizard, and a variety of birds, especially peacocks. This national park is considered as a habitat of the largest number of peacocks in the North in which there are approximately 265. Moreover, it is a habitat of the last flock of Thai green peafowls of the Indo-china subspecies. The breeding period of the peafowls is in January-March, while the most appropriate time for travelling is in October-January due to the very beautiful natural environment.

Interesting tourist attractions in the national park are as follows:
Namtok Than Sawan (น้ำตกธารสวรรค์) is situated 300 metres from the Office of the National Park. It is a medium-sized 2-tiered cascade with a height of 20 metres and a width of 40 metres, as well as, water throughout the year. It originates from the combination of water in Huai Song Sop, Huai Pong, Huai Un, or Bo Bia natural fountain into Huai Mae Pang and flows down into the basin below, similar to a swimming pool. Namtok Than Sawan possesses a variety and beauty, with emerald green water amidst an abundant forest in perfect condition. Within the compound of the waterfall stand colourful decorative plants, creating a fresh and amazing atmosphere. Moreover, nearby is the Namtok Than Sawan Nature Study Route, being a distance of 2 kilometres or 3 hours walk.

Namtok Huai Ton Phueng (น้ำตกห้วยต้นผึ้ง) is located 11 kilometres from the National Park. It is a small limestone waterfall, dropping from an 80-metre cliff, with water throughout the year. It can be easily accessed by walking for approximately 1 kilometre along an easy slope. On both sides of the waterfall stand shady and perfect forests.

Kaeng Luang (แก่งหลวง) is located upstream of Kaeng Suea Ten within an area of Ban Pong Sanuk, 30 kilometres from the Office of the National Park and 7 kilometres from Chiang Muan District. It is suitable for relaxation. White-water rafting can be done in the rainy season, while in the dry season, the water will diminish and the rocks in the middle of the stream will be clearly noticed.

Huai Yua Reservoir (อ่างเก็บน้ำห้วยยั่ว) possesses the beautiful scenery of mountains and rivers. It is a viewpoint for admiring the sunrise. Moreover, in the mornings of winter, there will be fog, creating a very splendid environment.

Fang Ta (ผิงต้า) is a natural phenomenon, similar to the canyon-like Phae Mueang Phi in Phrae Province. It is at Ban Chaiyasathan, Mu 4, Yuan Sub-district.

The National Park provides accommodation and tents for tourists. For further information, please contact Doi Phu Nanag National Park, Ban Bo Bia, Ban Mang Sub-district, Chiang Muan District, Phayao Province 56160, Tel. 0 5448 9202 or Bangkok Office, Tel. 0 2562 0760 or www.dnp.go.th.

To get there: Take Highway No. 1021 to Dok Khamtai District for 15 kilometres. Turn right into Highway No. 1251, routing Dok Kham Tai-Chiang Muan, a distance of 45 kilometres. At Ban Bo Bia T-junction, turn right for 5 kilometres to the Office of the National Park.

Amphoe Mae Chai

Mae Puem National Park (อุทยานแห่งชาติแม่อปเปม) covers an area of 222,500 rai in Chiang Rai and Phayao Provinces. Most of the areas are steep mountain ranges, being the origin of the Mae Kaeo and Mae Puem Rivers. It comprises dry evergreen forest, deciduous dipterocarp forest, pine forest, and mixed deciduous forest. Plants found in the park include teak, ironwood-Xylia xylocarpa, Burma paduak, Makha Mong-Afzelia xylocarpa, 2-needled pine, rosewood, Hiang-Dipterocarpus obtusifolius, plants in the Fagaceae family, as well as, more than 40 species of birds and other fauna such as barking deer, wild boars, fishing cats, mouse deer, etc. Moreover, it is a significant place of reserving water; namely, Mae Puem Reservoir with an area of around 5,000 rai. During January-March of every year, a large number of teals usually migrate to the reservoir. Activities provided are paddle boats and a nature study route. For further information, please contact Mae Puem National Park, Ban Pa Tueng, Mae Chai Sub-district, Mae Chai District, Phayao Province, 56130 or Bangkok Office, Tel. 0 2562 0760 or www.dnp.go.th.

Amphoe Phu Sang

Phu Sang National Park (อุทยานแห่งชาติภูซาง) is a part of Doi Pha Mon Mountain Range in King Amphoe Phu Sang, Chiang Kham District, Phayao, and Theong District, Chiang Rai, with a 30-kilometre boundary, connecting to the Lao People's Democratic Republic, covering a total area of 178,049 rai. Within the area are hill evergreen forest, dry evergreen forest and mixed deciduous forest. The precious plants include Yang-Dipterocarpus alatus, Takhian-Hopea odorata, Champi Pha-Michelia floribunda, cigar-box cedar, Burma Padauk, teak, Rang-Shorea siamensis, etc. This area comprises high and undulating mountain ranges where the summit of Doi Pha Mon, an original source of the Lao, Pueai, Bong, and Yuan Rivers, nurturing the agricultural sites of Chiang Kham District, Phu Sang Minor District in Phayao Province, and Thoeng District in Chiang Rai Province, is located. Apart from the perfect natural condition, the national park is also a habitat of Pu Lu or Siamese big-headed turtles, a rare and endangered species

of turtle. This kind of turtle is small, short, has a long tail and big head. As their head is large, their 4-legs and tail cannot be drawn back into their shell. When their enemies or danger approach, especially forest fire, the turtles are usually killed by the fire. Therefore, Pu Lu turtles have become a symbol of the prevention of forest fire in Thailand. The Pu Lu turtles stay in the abundant forests on the high mountains, near the waterfalls or creeks with clean and clear water flowing throughout the year. The turtles can be observed during the nighttime, while they are searching for food.

Interesting attractions within the national park are as follows:

Namtok Phu Sang (น้ำตกภูซาง) is a 25-metre-high limestone waterfall with a stream throughout the year. The water in this waterfall is 33°C warm and clear without the smell of sulphate. Its basin is suitable for bathing. The waterfall is located by the road, 300 metres from the Office of the National Park. On its opposite side is located a welfare shop where visitors can take a rest and have a meal.

Phu Sang Warm Spring (บ่อน้ำอุ่นภูซาง) is a seepage whose water is a headspring of the Phu Sang Waterfall with a temperature of 35°C. It is situated upstream of the Phu Sang Waterfall. The surroundings are abundant evergreen forest and freshwater swamp forest.

Namtok Phu Sang



Tham Pha Daeng (ถ้ำผาแดง) is a large-size limestone cave with a depth of approximately 450 metres. Within the cave are beautiful stalactites and stalagmites. It is located 48 kilometres from the Office of the National Park. A ranger leading a visit to the cave is a must. Please inform the national park in advance for a visit.

Tham Nam Lot (ถ้ำน้ำลอด) is a small stone cave located at the foot of Doi Pha Daeng, approximately 10 metres from Tham Pha Daeng. The cave is 250 metres deep with a stream flowing through the cave. The level of the water is 50-100 centimetres deep. Visitors have to wade through the water during their cave visit and a ranger leading the visit is necessary.

Doi Pha Dam (ดอยผาดำ) is a limestone mountain where stands a large cliff, a beautiful sculptural art of the nature. It is 1,096 metres above sea level. Doi Pha Dam overlooks the Phu Sang National Park's Ranger Station 1 (Pha Daeng) within the compound of Rom Yen Sub-district, Chiang Kham District, Phayao Province. It is 47 kilometres from the Office of the National Park. It takes 3-4 hours for a walking tour and a ranger leading the tour is necessary.

Tham Luang (ถ้ำหลวง) is a large limestone cave. It is quite wide but not deep, with a width of approximately 200 metres. It is a location of the Ranger Station 2, Huai Sa. Tham Luang is 500 metres from the station and 32 kilometres from the Office of the National Park. Visitors have to slightly climb up the mountains to the cave and a ranger leading the trip is obligatory.

Tham Nam Dang (ถ้ำน้ำดั่ง) is a large cave where there is a waterfall and beautiful stalagmites and stalactites located inside. It was once a secret refuge of the Pho Ko Kho-the Communist Insurgents.

The Nature Study Route There are overall 3 routes in the national park with a distance of 1,400 metres (Huai Miang Route), 1,700 metres (Phu Sang Waterfall Route), and 2,400 metres (Huai Sa Route). Each of them takes approximately 2 hours for a trekking tour. There are also interpretation signs along the route; therefore, visitors can take a walk by themselves.

Pu Lu or Siamese Big-headed Turtles (เต่าปูลู) are a rare and endangered species of turtle whose origin is in the Upper North and along the frontier connecting to Myanmar, and the southern

part of China. Their unique characteristics are shortness, with dark green to black shell, with a length of approximately 15-20 centimetres. The distinctive point is that their tail is lined up in segments and longer than their shell. Therefore, they are not able to draw their head, legs, and tail into their shell. They are very good at climbing by using their nails and tail. Pu Lu turtles search for food during the night. They eat shrimp, shells, crabs, and fish, but not vegetables. During daytime, they usually hide in between the gaps of cold stones. Moreover, in winter, they will hibernate.

The National Park provides accommodation, camping areas, as well as, a welfare shop for tourists. For further information, please contact the Phu Sang National Park, Mu 10, Phu Sang Sub-district, Phu Sang Minor District, Phayao Province 56110, Tel. 0 5440 1099.

To get there: The National Park is located 90 kilometres from Phayao Province. Take the Phayao-Dok Khamtai-Chun-Chiang Kham-Thoeng Route, 6 kilometres from Chiang Kham District. Turn right into Highway No. 1093 for 17 kilometres from Chiang Kham. Prior to Phu Sang Witthayakhom School, turn right and pass the Phu Sang Minor District Office. Otherwise, travel from Chiang Rai Province-Thoeng-Chiang Kham route. The total distance is 100 kilometres along Highway No. 1021.

By bus: Take the Phayao-Chiang Kham District Bus or Chiang Rai-Chiang Kham District Bus and continue by mini bus, routing Chiang Kham-Ban Huak. The bus will pass the Office of the National Park along Highway No. 1093, a distance of 20 kilometres.

Ban Huak Thai-Laotian Border Market (ตลาดการค้าชายแดนไทย-ลาวบ้านฮวก) is situated 7 kilometres from the Phu Sang National Park. It is a special zone where trade between Thailand and the Lao People's Democratic Republic takes place as a marketplace for product exchange between the Thais and the Laotians. Products on sale are agricultural ones, as well as, handicrafts such as woven fabric, etc. The market is open on the 10th and the 30th of every month. From this spot, visitors can travel further to Phu Chi Fa and Pha Tang in Chiang Rai, a distance of 38 kilometres.

Events and Festivals

2324 Sacrificial Monument Fair (งานฉลองอนุสรณ์ผู้เสียสละพลเรือน ตำรวจ ทหาร 2324) is organised during 31 January-8

February at the 2324 Sacrificial Monument in Chiang Kham District. Activities in the fair are exhibitions and various booths of the government authorities. For further information, please contact Chiang Kham District Office, Tel. 0 5445 1335.

Phayao Jewellery Industry and Quality Products Fair (งานเปิดโลกอุตสาหกรรมอัญมณีและของดีเมืองพะเยา) takes place on the 2nd Friday of February at the Phayao Jewellery Centre, 140 Mu 6, Ban Mai, Phahon Yothin Road at Km. 723. Contact Tel. 0 5444 6071-3 for further information. It is a fair with displays of jewellery and accessories, as well as, handicrafts and quality products of Phayao.

Sweet Acacia Flower Blooming Day (งานวันดอกคำใต้บาน) takes place at Dok Khamtai District, during 13-14 February. Activities are handicraft contests and sales of souvenirs. For further information, please contact Tel. 0 5449 1490.

Phokhun Ngam Mueang Worshipping Ceremony (งานสักการะบวงสรวงพ่อขุนงำเมือง) is organised on 5 March of every year at the Phokhun Ngam Mueang Monument, in front of Kwan Phayao with a beautiful and magnificent procession of the worship offerings. Contact Tel. 0 5448 3045 for further information.

Thai Lue Cultural Festival (งานสืบสานตำนานไทลื้อ) happens at Wat Phrathat Sop Waen, Chiang Kham District, consisting of processions, demonstrations of Thai Lue arts and culture, as well as, exhibitions. For more information, please contact Tel. 0 5445 1332.

Pucha Phaya Nak Festival/Bucha Phra Lo (งานประเพณีปู่จ้าวญาณาค/บูชาพระลอ) takes place within the compound of Wiang Lo Ancient Town, Ban Huai Ngio, Chun District. In the festival, there are ceremonies to pay respect to the Wiang Lo ancestors, processions, light and sound presentation, as well as, cultural performances.

Phayao Lychee and Quality Products Fair (งานเทศกาลลิ้นจี่และของดีเมืองพะเยา) is organised on the second Friday, Saturday, and Sunday of May at Kwan Phayao with activities; namely, lychee processions and agricultural produce contests. Contact Tel. 0 5441 1218 for further information.

**Phrachao Ton Luang Duean Paet Peng Fair (งานประเพณี
นมัสการพระเจ้าตนหลวงเดือนแปดเป็ง)** is organised on 15 May at Wat Si Khom Kham, Mueang Phayao District, with the Khrua Tan procession-a parade of things to be offered to monks.

**Kwan Phayao Loi Krathong Festival (งานประเพณีลอย
กระทงกว๊านพะเยา)** takes place on the full moon day of the 12th lunar month at Kwan Phayao, Mueang Phayao District.

Winter and Red Cross Fair (งานกาชาดและงานฤดูหนาว) happens approximately from the end of December to early January at the ground near the Phayao Bus Terminal. There are a myriad of booths from government authorities, cultural performances, and various competitions.

Local Products and Souvenirs

Thai Lue Fabric (ผ้าทอไทลื้อ) is considered an art presented through the Thai Lue's unique and elaborated designs on fabric. Visitors can witness the demonstration of its production process, as well as, purchase the products at various Thai Lue weaving groups such as Wat Phrathat Sop Waen Thai Lue Fabric Weaving Centre in Chiang Kham District, Tel. 0 5441 5208, Chai Chomphu Village Weaving Group in Nam Waen Sub-district, Tel. 0 5445 4962, Ban Talat Weaving Group in Yuan Sub-district, and Ban Daen Mueang Weaving Group. Most of the woven fabric is made into tube skirts in the Nam Lai design, Tung – northern traditional flags, breast clothes, and knapsacks.

Stone Mortar Production Village (หมู่บ้านทำครกหิน) is at Ban Ngio, Ban Sang Sub-district, Mueang Phayao District, approximately 20 kilometres from the centre of the town. Take the similar route as the way to Wat Analayo. It is a road curving around Kwan Phayao. The villagers have a supplementary occupation in producing stone mortars, millstones, stone boundary markers, and temple foundation stones as a family business industry after finishing their duties at the rice field. Contact Khun Sa-ngat Kingkao, Tel. 0 5442 7870 and Khun Mua Wanchai, Tel. 0 5442 7560 for further information.

**Hyacinth Product Making Village (หมู่บ้านทำผลิตภัณฑ์จาก
ผักตบชวา)** is at Ban San Pa Muang, approximately 2 kilometres from Ban Ngio, where stone mortars are produced. Products of

hyacinth are hats, bags, saucers, and various kinds of accessories. Contact Tel. 0 5445 8633 or 0 5445 8582.

Moreover, there are other famous food and souvenirs of the province such as fish fermented with rice - Pla Som, fermented pork in banana leaf-Naem Mu, preserved chilly paste, jasmine rice, dried lychees and longans, hand-embroidered fabric, hill-tribe fabric, pottery, and broomsticks.

Interesting Activities

Trekking (กิจกรรมเดินป่า) Experience the 3-kilometre path up the mountain, taking around 2 hours and study 3 kinds of forests; namely, deciduous dipterocarp forest, mixed deciduous forest, and dry evergreen forest. Admire Huai Chomphu Waterfall, as well as, both small and large caves lined up along the Angel Cliff or Pha Thewada Mountain Range in San Khong Sub-district, Dok Khamtai District (Huai Chomphu – Pha Thewada Ranger Station), 60 kilometres from Mueang Phayao District.

Abseiling from Pha Thewada (กิจกรรมโรยตัวหน้าผาเทวดา) Abseling from 25, 50 or 100 metres off from Pha Thewada at San Khong Sub-district, Dok Khamtai District, within the compound of Huai Chomphu – Pha Thewada Ranger Station, 60 kilometres from Mueang Phayao District. Enjoy the shady atmosphere, and admire the magic fountain, the original source of the Chomphu Creek. For further information, please contact San Khong Sub-district Administration Organisation, Tel. 0 5441 9107.

Golf Courses

Phayao Lake Golf Course (พะเยาเลค กอล์ฟ คอร์ส) is at Koon Jeung Tham Mik Ka Rat Camp, Mueang Phayao District, Tel. 0 5443 1230 ext: 2156, Fax. 0 5448 2779.

Examples of Tour Programmes Programme 1

Day 1

Morning Visit Ho Watthanatham Nithat in Mueang Phayao District.

Pay respect to Phrachao Ton Luang Buddha image and see the wihan in the water at Wat Si Khom Kham.

Afternoon See a demonstration of the making of hyacinth products and stone mortars at San Pa Muang Village.

Visit Wat Analayo Thipphayaram.

Admire the beautiful natural surroundings of Kwan Phayao and stay overnight in Mueang Phayao District.

Day 2

Morning See the jewellery and quality products of Phayao at the jewellery centre.

Afternoon Travel to Phu Sang Minor District.

Visit Namtok Phu Sang, as well as, trekking and study the nature of the only warm waterfall in Thailand.

Purchase local products at the Thai-Laotian Border Market (Ban Huak).

Programme 2

Day 1

Morning Admire the scenery and temples in Mueang Phayao District.

See the surroundings by Kwan Phayao.

Afternoon Visit Wiang Lo Wildlife Sanctuary in Chun District.

Take a boat to see Ko Chani standing in the middle of the water, watch the animals at night, and see groups of deer, brow-antlered deer, wild boars, and peacocks.

Stay overnight at “Mu Nak Savanna Field” within the Wiang Lo Wildlife Sanctuary.

Day 2

Morning See the 20 tiers of Namtok Huai Chomphu.

Be amazed by the miracle spring on the mountain.

Afternoon Participate in the adventurous activities of abseiling from the 100-metre cliff at the summit of Doi Khuang Thewada and climbing Pha Thewada at San Khong Sub-district, Dok Khamtai District.

Programme 3

Day 1

Morning Travel to Doi Phu Nang National Park, see Namtok Than Sawan and Namtok Huai Ton Phueng.

Afternoon Visit Tham Yai Pha Tang.

Watch a variety of animals such as soft-shelled turtles, monitor lizards, and various kinds of birds, particularly peacocks.

Stay overnight at the Phu Nang National Park.

Day 2

Morning Visit the Phu Sang National Park, see the only warm waterfall in Thailand.

Walk along the nature study route in Phu Sang National Park along 15 stations. The distinctive point is Phu Sang Warm Spring which is the original source of Namtok Phu Sang and the freshwater swamp forest upstream of Namtok Phu Sang.

Afternoon Travel to Chiang Kham District, visit Phrachao Nang Din, the main Buddha image of Wat Phrachao Nang Din which is not enshrined on the Chukkachi base.

Witness Wat Nantaram, a temple reflecting the arts of the Thai Yai whose Wiham is entirely made of teakwood.

Stay overnight at the Phu Langka National Park.

Day 3

Morning Admire the sunrise and sea of fog.

Be impressed by Dok Khlongkhlang-Indian Rhododendron-Field in bloom throughout the mountain.

Trek and study the original ecosystem of the hill ever-green forest and original source of the river along the nature study route at the Phu Langka National Park.

Afternoon Return to accommodation.

Facilities Accommodations

(Note: The room rates mentioned in this brochure may be changed without notice. Please ask for current information from each hotel before making reservation)

Amphoe Mueang Phayao

Phuthong Place Hotel (โรงแรมภูทองเพลส) 335 Mu 3 Pratulklong Road, Tambon Tha Wang Thong, (Tel: 0 5441 0505-6 Fax: 0 5441 0508), 79 rooms: 400-600 baht.

Phayao Grand Room Hotel (โรงแรมพะเยาแกรนด์รูม) 145 Mu 2 Tambon Tha Wang Thong, (Tel: 0 5448 4238, 0 5448 4239 Fax: 0 5448 4240), 60 rooms: 250-450 baht

Sabai Residence (สบายเรสซิเดนซ์) 939/3-5 Phahonyothin Road, (Tel: 0 5448 0994-5 Fax: 0 5448 0995), 40 rooms 250-350 baht

Gateway (เกทเวย์) 7/36 Pratu Klong 2 (Tel: 0 5441 1330-5 Fax: 0 5441 0519), 108 rooms: 1,200-2,500 baht

Phayao Northern Lake (พะเยานอร์เทิร์นเลค) 15/7 Rop Wiang Road (Tel: 0 5448 1538-9 Fax: 0 5448 1538), 76 rooms: 500-700 baht

Phayao Hotel (พะเยาโฮเต็ล) 445 Phahonyothin Road (Tel: 0 5448 1971-2 Fax: 0 5448 1973 Bangkok Tel: 0 2322 5393-4 Fax: 0 2321 5768), 80 rooms: 680-840 baht

Songsak (สงศ์ศักดิ์) 298 Mu 3 Super Highway Tambon Tha Wang Thong (Tel: 0 5448 1932), 14 rooms: 120-200 baht

Suan Son Bungalow (สวนสนบึงกะโล) 176 Mu 3 Super Highway (Tel: 0 5443 1571), 22 rooms: 200-1,000 baht

Thanthong (ธารทอง) 55-57 Don Sanam Road (Tel: 0 5443 1302, 0 5443 1342, 0 5443 1772 Fax: 0 5448 1256), 124 rooms: 150-400 baht

Wattana (วัฒนา) 69 Don Sanam Road (Tel: 0 5443 1203, 0 5448 1106), 34 rooms: 170-320 baht

Amphoe Chiang Kham

Buathong Resort (บัวทองรีสอร์ท) 205 Mu 1 Tambon Chedi Kham (Tel: 0 5445 2831, 08 1724 5482), 15 rooms: 350-400 baht

Chiang Kham Garden Resort (เชียงใหม่การ์เดนรีสอร์ท) 88 Mu 2 Tambon Yuen (Tel: 0 5445 1453), 350-450 baht

Chiang Kham Guesthouse (เชียงใหม่เกสต์เฮาส์) 279 Mu 4 (Tel: 0 5445 1588-9), 20 rooms: 200-400 baht

Chiang Kham Hotel (เชียงใหม่โฮเต็ล) 66 Mu 13 Pisan Road (Tel: 0 5445 1771, 0 5443 1640), 31 rooms: 250-450 baht

Mit Pracha (มิตรประชา) 121 Mu 8 Tambon Yuan, 15 rooms: 60-80 baht

Amphoe Pong

Samanmit (สมานมิตร) 132 Mu 11 Khun Yuam Road (Tel: 0 5447 9249), 12 rooms: 80 bahts

Amphoe Dok Kham Tai

Chain Hotel (เชนทรีโฮเต็ล) Phayao-Chiang Kham Road, 20 rooms: 120-300 baht

Dok Kham Tai Bungalow (ดอกคำใต้บังกะโล) 22 Dok Kham Tai-Phayao Road, 23 rooms: 250-300 baht

Dok Kham Tai Hotel (โรงแรมดอกคำใต้) 1 Mu 1 Tambon Don Si Chum, 17 rooms: 200 baht

Amphoe Chun

Chun Resort (จุนรีสอร์ท) 73 Mu 9 Chun-Dok Kham Tai Road, 6 rooms

Amphoe Phu Sang

Phu Sang National Park House (บ้านพักรับรองอุทยานแห่งชาติภูซาง) Mu 10 Tambon Phu Sang (Tel. 0 5440 1099), 150 baht

Ruen Mai Pai (เรือนไม้ไผ่) 17 Mu 10 Tambon Phu Sang (Tel. 0 5445 1040), 400 baht

Phu Sang Huen Thai Resort (ภูซางเหือนไทยรีสอร์ท) 138 Mu 10 Ban Huak-Sop Bong Road, Tambon Sop Bong (Tel. 08 9434 3751, 08 1672 2062), 25 rooms: 400-800 baht

Chan Hom Hotel (โรงแรมจันทร์หอม) 127 Mu 10 Pisan Road, Tambon Chiang Rang (Tel. 0 5445 1141), 300 baht

Restaurants

Amphoe Mueang Phayao

Aem (เอม) 31 Chai Kwan Rd., Tel. 0 5443 1232

Aun Charoen (อันเจริญ) 10/1-3 Rajsumphan Rd., Tel. 0 5441 0966

Saeng Chan (แสงจันทร์) 17/4 Chai Kwan Rd., Tel. 0 5443 1971

Rungrot Photchana (รุ่งโรจน์โกชนา) 649/5-6 Super Highway Rd., Tel: 0 5443 1508, 0 5448 1329

Si Sakun Restaurant (ร้านอาหารศรีสกุล) 522 Phahonyothin Rd., Tel: 0 5443 1096

Bai Cha (ใบชา) 49 Tha Kwan Rd., Tel. 0 5448 1349

Kaew Tom Po Thong (ข้าวต้มโพธิ์ทอง) Tha Kwan Rd., Tel. 0 5448 2475

Ko Chong Noodle (กะหล่ำไก่ของ) 629 Mu 17 Tambon Ban Tom

Sanpure Rose (ซันปุเลียร์ส) Wat Analayo Tel. 08 1952 7659

Jaw Hon (แจวฮ้อน) Super Highway Tel. 0 5448 1786

Rue Sam Rarn (เรือสำราญ) 684/2 Phahonyothin Rd., Tel. 0 5441 0493

Tantara Heath and Spa (ศูนย์สุขภาพธารธารา) Phahonyothin Rd., Tel. 0 5448 4222

Khrua Sip Song Panna (ครัวสิบสองปันนา) 178 Mu 4 Ban La, Tambon Wiang, Amphoe Chiang Kham, Tel: 0 5441 5408

Travel Agencies

N.T and T Tour (เอ็นทีแอนด์ทีทัวร์) 181/1 Phaholyothin Rd., Tel. 0 5441 1149

Phayao Agency Tour (พะเยาเอเจนซีทัวร์) 44/4 Don Sanam Rd., Tel. 0 5448 4083

Napis Tour (นพิตทัวร์) 73/2 Robwieng Patoo Chai Rd., Tel. 0 5448 4348-9

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Tel/ Fax 0 5374 0249

Phayao Public Relations

Tel: 0 5444 9704

Provincial Centre of Tourism, Sports and Recreation, Phayao

Tel: 0 5443 1830